

an interest in them. In the Senate the merits of the resolution were fully discussed, and it was rejected, and no doubt justly, on the ground that the measure was unconstitutional. **JEFFERSON.**

#### ONE HUNDRED GUNS FOR NEW YORK!

Upon the receipt of the intelligence of the glorious triumph of Constitutional principles in New York, the Whigs of this village celebrated the occasion by a salute of one hundred guns—the young men kindled their bonfires and fired their guns, and the old men rejoiced. The gleams of the bonfires emblematically represented the light that has just burst forth and regenerated a desecrated land; while the thunder-tones of the cannon pealed the knell of demagogic tyranny. After the firing had ceased, the citizens assembled at Ide's Hall for mutual congratulation. **HENRY STEVENS**, Esq., of Barnet, was called to the Chair, and **Geo. C. BARNEY** and **Dr. MORRILL STEVENS** were appointed Secretaries. A Committee consisting of **A. G. CHADWICK**, **SANFORD THAYER** and **E. W. BARKER**, were appointed to report resolutions. The meeting was briefly addressed by **ERASTUS FAIRBANKS**, Esq., **Dr. CALVIN JEWETT**, **HENRY STEVENS**, Esq., and **A. G. CHADWICK**. The committee, appointed for the purpose, reported the following resolutions which were severally read and enthusiastically adopted:

Resolved, That, as Patriots and as Freemen, we rejoice and will rejoice, in view of the triumph of those principles which secured our national independence and which are now the surest guarantee of the continuance of our National Institutions.

Resolved, That the policy of the national administration for more than eight years past has tended to undermine the fabric of our free institutions—to embarrass enterprise—discourage industry—engender distrust and jealousy between citizens of different callings, and by a series of Executive usurpations to crush the liberties of the people.

Resolved, That we hail the news of the recent elections in Maine, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Ohio, Massachusetts and New York, as the harbinger of better days. The People, indignant at the nation's wrongs, in notes of **THUNDER** are proclaiming through the Ballot Boxes that the NATION SHALL BE FREE.

Resolved, That the recent canvass in the Empire State, developing a net Democratic Whig gain of 45,000 votes in a single year, inscribes upon the destiny of **Martin Van Buren**, *Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharsin*. His days are numbered and his kingdom given back to the sovereign people.

Resolved, That there exists conclusive evidence that the recent unparalleled defection in the Van Buren party in New York is occasioned by the departure from its ranks of that portion which composed the bone and muscle of the Democracy, leaving a miserable minority of Loco-Focos and Tories.

Resolved, That the Democracy of the people of the United States, in overwhelming majorities, have declared their opposition to the measures of the national administration, and that it is political sacrilege to recognize the Van Buren party as the Democratic party.

Resolved, That, as Vermonters, we cannot but indulge in a just pride that during the years of Jackson's and Van Buren's misrule and usurpation, Vermont has kept on "the even tenor of her way," steadily maintaining those sound political principles, which now meet the approbation of the awakened Republic.

*From the New York Express.*

#### HARD MONEY GOVERNMENTS.

**NORWAY.** The peasantry live on bread and gruel, both prepared of oatmeal, with an occasional intermixture of dried fish. Meat is a luxury they rarely enjoy.

**SWEDEN.** The dress of peasantry is prescribed by law. Their food consists of hard bread, dried fish, and gruel without meat.

**DENMARK.** The peasants are still held in bondage, and are bought and sold together with the land on which they labor.

The nobles own all the land in the empire, and the peasantry who reside upon it are transferred with the estate. A great majority have only toolkages, one portion of which is occupied by the family, while the other is appropriated to domestic animals. Few, if any, have beds, but sleep upon bare boards, or upon parts of the immense stoves by which their houses are warmed. Their food consists of black bread, cabbage and other vegetables, without the addition of any butter.

In Poland the nobles are the proprietors of the land, and the peasants are slaves. A recent traveller says, "I have travelled in every direction, and never saw a wheat loaf to the eastward of the Rhine, in any part of North Germany, Poland, or Denmark." The common food of the peasantry of Poland—"the working men"—is cabbage and potatoes; sometimes, but not generally, peas, black bread and soup, or rather gruel, without the addition of butter or meat.

The nobles are the proprietors of the land, and the peasants are compelled to work for their masters during day, except Sunday. The cultivators of the soil are in a state of bondage.

The nobles own the land, do not work, pay no taxes. The laboring classes are obliged to repair all highways and bridges, are liable at all times to have soldiers quartered upon them, and are compelled to pay one-tenth of the produce of their labor to the church, and one-ninth to the lord whose land they occupy.

Here the credit system is just making its appearance. It has been, and perhaps now may be, called a hard money government. Of the people of France seven and a half millions eat no wheat or wheaten bread; they live upon barley, rye, buckwheat, chestnuts, and a few potatoes. The common wages of the hired laborer in France are \$37.50 for a man, \$18.75 for a woman, annually. The taxes upon them are equal to one-fifth of its net product.

The Sub-Treasury scheme, an untried scheme in the New World, but a tried scheme in the Old World, where the privileged classes, (corresponding with the office-holders here) have all the gold and silver, it is now proposed to try upon the working classes of the United States, so as to make this a hard money Government! Unless the people arouse, these flocks-holders possessing all the gold and silver, will make themselves the nobles here, as are the nobles in Europe, and thus fix upon us a gigantic despotism that no human power can throw off! They call this scheme of theirs, that they are importing from Denmark and Russia, a divorce of Bank and State, when it is a golden union of office-holders and the public Treasury.

**QUICK WORK.**—A Glasgow, Scotland paper, states that Baile Clarkon, Selkirk, sat down to dinner in a pair of inexpressibles made of wool, which that very morning was growing on the back of the sheep. In the brief space of eleven hours and a half, the fleece was shorn from the animal, scoured, dyed, carded, spun, woven, and made into a pair of breeches for Baile!

What are the ostensible grounds for the removal of Mr Hyde set forth in the application to the President? Are they as has been intimated by some of the party that he has been in the practice of appointing persons as Custom House Officers under him with a salary of some \$30 a month from whom, from their position as well as for other reasons, no public services could be expected? Have such individuals made themselves conspicuous as noisy, prowling electioneers in their own counties in favor of the Administration that seek them? Have they been selected with a view to this kind of service?

How many have been thus appointed in Caledonia County to troop and train her independent freemen into proper subserviency? Who are they and where do they reside? Did they exert their whole energies in scattering falsehoods against their opponents through the County just before the late election? Is it the object of the movement to have such persons displaced and to have no more Officers appointed than the public service requires; or is it to have a new set upon us more hungry than the present one?

The people want light on these subjects. Their money has been squandered and their feelings insulted long enough by a set of henchmen as regardless of principle as of decency. They do not wish to pay half a dozen officials to instruct them in their duties as voters. Let us have no concealment in this business. Will some one of the party who privately denounces these abuses, give us answers to the above questions?

**TEMPERANCE TAVERNS.** It is a subject of universal complaint with the keepers of temperance houses, that the friends of temperance do not countenance them in the stand they have taken in favor of temperance, by bestowing upon them their patronage; and the complaint undoubtedly is as just as the neglect of them by temperance men is censurable. Are temperance people aware of the inconsistency of their conduct in not sustaining by their patronage the temperance tavern in preference to the tavern where liquor is sold? A respected correspondent, whose communication follows, speaks in favorable terms of the Temperance Coffee House in Montpelier. Mr Marsh is not the only temperance landlord in that town. Mr Barnes has lately refitted and handsomely furnished his Hotel in the village of Montpelier, and opened it as a temperance house, and we can from personal experience, recommend it to the friends of temperance as a first rate house of entertainment, and deserving the patronage of the public. Many of our Hotel keepers would gladly discard intoxicating drinks from their precincts, could they but receive the encouragement which temperance people are able to extend to them; but while they see others who have tried the experiment failing for want of support, they will, while avarice triumphs over principle, decline pursuing that course which conscience and their sober judgments dictate to be right.

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The Montreal Vindicator, the office of which was destroyed by the loyalists on the 8th inst., appears on a halfsheet. The editor estimates his loss as £500. Such measures on the part of the loyalists will tend to increase the radical party and will secure the sympathies of those who now look upon their cause with indifference.

The Whigs of Montpelier celebrated the New York victory, by a salute of 110 guns, ringing of bells and a public meeting.

The Albany Argus still claims for its party the title of the *democracy*. It is a ridiculous perversion of the genuine meaning of the word, to apply it to any but the majority. The "democracy of numbers" is the only true—the only legitimate democracy.

Texas.—It is said that nearly one million of signatures were presented to Congress during the last session, remonstrating against the admission of Texas into the Union.

**THE WAY IT WORKS!** One of Amos Kendall's Sub-Treasuries, in Vermont, the Post Office at Bridgeport, has been robbed of its specie—about one hundred dollars. The rogue was only following in the footsteps of Mr. Van Buren's illustrious predecessor—removing the deposits!

The Louisville Journal says: "Another village Postmaster in Virginia has run away. Thus vanishes another of the administration's deposite banks. The government will soon find out, that it is guilty of a very great error in having banks with legs to them."

The small pox, which has lately been at large in Chelsea is subsiding. The *New York* states that of seven cases in that village, two have proved fatal; the others are not dangerous.

**Methodist Episcopal Church**, 1826-27. According to the reports of the several Conferences, in the American connexion there are 658,574 persons, being an increase since last year, of 5,125.

The Nashville Union, Oct. 28, says:—"The Ex-President arrived at the residence of Gen. Armstrong, in this city, on Tuesday, and will depart to-day. His health we regret to say, is not so good as when he last visited Nashville.

Mr. Van Buren is the first President of the U.S., who has been ever abandoned by his own State; and he has been abandoned by New York during the first year of his administration! Can we want any further proof that "something is rotten in the state of Denmark?"

Richard M. Johnson, the Vice President, was in Philadelphia on Saturday last in time to hear the news from the Empire State. He remarked in confidence that he considered Mr. Van Buren's prospects began to look very black.

The following is the latest statement of New York Van Buren skin plasters, viz.: "All those passengers bound up Salt River, 'what haunt settled,' are requested to call at the captain's office and settle. The nett Whig gain in New York is 50,000. Don't forget the number!"

**Frightful Mortality.**—A letter from the Captain of the ship Nestor, hence at New Orleans, states that of 212 passengers who went out in that ship, 162 died previous to October 4th, chiefly of Yellow Fever, and that on the 19th, **only ten out of the whole number survived**. The Nestor left New York on the 22d of August.

**BUFF.**—We have heard that an affair of this character, which has been for some time in agitation between Mr. DeLonge, Member of Congress, and a Mr. Dugger, of Brunswick county, Va., was decided a few days since about six miles from Gaston, N. C. Mr. Dugger received the ball of his antagonist in his side, about three inches beneath the arm-pit. He is said to have been alive the next morning after the meeting, which it seems took place in the afternoon *Petersburg (Va.) Intelligencer*.

**Governor MARY**—We claimed Governor MARY yesterday as a conservative; we have since learned that he voted the entire Whig ticket. Patriotic was superior to party, and for that we owe him our thanks and an honorable mention.—*N. Y. Mer. Advs.*

*Office of the Commercial Bulletin.* NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 3.

**DREADFUL STEAMBOAT DISASTER.**

Another dreadful accident has occurred upon our waters which have lately become the scene of so many heart-rending and appalling catastrophes—The steamer Monmouth left this port about a week since, laden with 611 Indians, a portion of the emigrant Creek tribe, as passengers. In travelling up the Mississippi, through Prophet Island Bend, she was met by the ship Trenton, in tow by the steamer Warren, descending the river. It was after dark, being near 8 o'clock at night, and through the mismanagement of the officers and the obscurity of the scene, a collision took place between the meeting vessels, and the Monmouth immediately sank from the violence of the concussion. Out of the large number of Indians on board near three hundred perished. The only white persons belonging to the Monmouth who lost their lives, were the keeper and one fireman. The mishap is ascribed chiefly to the neglect of the officers of the Monmouth. She was running in a part of the stream where by the usages of the river and the rules of the Mississippi Navigation, she had no right to go, and where of course the descending tow did not expect to meet her. Here is another evidence of the gross carelessness of a class of men to whose charge we often commit our personal safety and precious lives.

The New Orleans True American alludes as follows to this shocking disaster:—

The avaricious disposition to increase the profits on the speculation, first induced the chartering of rotten, old, and unseaworthy boats, because they were of a class to be procured cheaply; and then to make those increased profits still larger, the Indians were packed upon these crazy vessels in such crowds, that not the slightest regard seems to have been paid to their safety, comfort, or even decency. The crammed condition of the decks and cabins was offensive to every sense and feeling, and kept the poor creatures in a state unfit for human beings.

Six hundred were jammed into this boat, the Monmouth, and three hundred of them have perished. Why is such a thing as this permitted? Can owners and officers of boats, or contractors and agents for emigration, reconcile to their consciences, such a risk to human life? We know not whether there is any legal ratio placed for carrying passengers in steam-boats, but this proportion is at least treble what would be allowed by law on board a ship, though there is not an engine there to occupy one-third of the space. The only reason we can assign for conduct such as this, is, that avarice had so blinded all parties concerned, that mere Indians were not considered passengers, but were shoved away as cargo, or thought of only as ballast for the boat.

"What will Van Buren do?" is the general interrogatory. With deference, we would submit the propriety of his returning to Kinderhook and immediately setting about the raising of a crop of hemp. Let him take Amos Kendall, Woodbury, and all the "great defeated" with him, if he should want slaves for his plantation.

It is impossible to predict, says the Boston Atlas, the dismay of the spoilsmen at the complete prostration of their party in New York. Their pale and terror-stricken faces strangely contrast with the beaming and elated countenance of the great multitude of our Whig citizens.

**AFFECTING AND FATAL ACCIDENT.**—Under this head, the Sussex (N. J.) Register gives a truly affecting account of the death of a little girl of four years old by her clothes taking fire, at the moment her sick and destitute mother—*"who had seen better days"*—was about to become the tenant of an almshouse. It is a story to try the temper of the human heart. The editor had accompanied a parish officer to the wretched abode of the mother, to ascertain her right to the public charities of the township, and while hearing her story of destitution and want and woe, the company were startled by the cry of "fire!" On hastening to the spot, whence the alarm proceeded, we beheld a little girl of about four years old, a daughter of the sick sufferer within, enveloped in flames, her clothes having come in contact with the fire in the door yard, kindled for the purpose of boiling potatoes. The occupant of the house seized the child and immersed it into a vessel of water. Never did we see agony more intense, or hear cries more piercing. Every part of the body except where the waist band and shoulder straps tightly pressed the skin, was dreadfully burnt; yet the little victim retained her senses, and on finding herself in the hands of strangers, ceased crying for a moment, and, as if fearful of having done something wrong said it a supplicatory voice which still rings in our ears, "Oh! I'll never do so again!" No poor innocent child will never do so again! A few hours of suffering terminated the existence of the afflicted infant. The agony of the suffering parent, language cannot portray.

**THE FLORIDA WAR.**—*Yose-ya-hola* is the true Indian appellation of the chief ignominiously captured by Gen. Hernandez, as given by the interpreter. The Seminoles are represented as highly indignant at the treachery practised towards their chiefs, and we should judge them destitute of all the attributes of warriors if they were not. A Southern paper says that "Gen. Jessup is determined to end the war if possible, and at all hazards; and if it cost him planes, fresh troops, ample supplies, energy and perseverance, will accomplish so desirable an end it will be done." It might have been appropriately added, "if treachery, and a gross violation of the observance of honorable warfare—if meanness and duplicity can effect the expulsion of the Seminoles from their patrimonial soil, it will be done." This transaction is among the darkest blots upon our escutcheon, which this infamous administration has inflicted.—*Boston Advs.*

10—SAMUEL B. MATTOCKS, Judge.

To the Honorable the Probate Court for the District of Caledonia, LEVI P. PARKS administrator of the estate of JOHN CLARK, late of St. Johnsbury, deceased;

RESPECTFULLY represents that the said intestate did in his life time enter into a certain contract with one John Higgins of St. Johnsbury to deed a certain tract of land to wit: one lot number ten in the first range in Waterford, County of Franklin, containing one hundred acres with the exception of a small piece deeded by Nathan Baldwin to John Gilchrist, reference is made to said deed for further description.—Also the whole of lot number eleven in the second range of lots in Waterford aforesaid, estimated at one hundred acres—which said contract was at the decease of the said John Clark and is still unexecuted. Wherefore the said Levi P. Parks prays the said Court to grant unto him liberty and authority to deed said land according to the terms of said contract agreeably to the statute in such case made and provided.

LEVI P. PARKS, Administrator.  
Barnet, Nov. 15, 1837.

#### STATE OF VERMONT.

CALEDONIAN DISTRICT, as, At a Prob